THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT from Naral is very angry with us for the remarks we made in a recent issue about the local school which has been raised to the status of a college. We deem it fair to publish extracts from his letter:—

"Allow me to offer a few observations in reference to the strictures on the infant College here, published in your issue of the 24thJuly last. You labor, it appears, from some misapprehensions, and we feel we owe it to ourselves to see them removed. The object which the managers had in view in raising this school to a College was, primarily, the education of such youths as had not sufficient means to enable them to prosecute their studies in the Metropolitan Colleges. I hope you will allow that this is an object which readily commends itself to all reasonable men, rather than deserve their censure. It is a fact, and many, I dare say, will vouch for it, that the Naral School was, in the main, instrumental in the remarkably fair progress in education which this Sub-Division has been able to make, for I trust I may safely assert that in this respect it is considerably ahead of all the Sub-Divisions in the Jessore District. The managers thought that it would be a boon to the District if they could secure the establishment of a College here at Nara'.

You are hardly consistent in what you say with regard to the teaching staff of the college. You are pleased to remark that a cheap teacher necessarily means an ignorant teacher, and you have been careful enough to put the word ignorant in italics, for the sake of emphasis of course. Now, what, Mr. Editor, is your idea of cheapness? A prospect of Rs. 200 for the first post, 150 for the second, and a hundred for the third, is not in the present state of the country so very meagre and poor after all. You should have considered that with the spread of education, educational labor too has become considerably cheap. I do not desire to speak about the efficiency of the staff which has already been secured. Some of them occupied no unconspicuous places in the University M. A. lists, nor are they after all, so crude and immature as you represent them to be. I believe you will allow that there are people here who are competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject, and they are firmly persuaded that the present staff will do ample justice to the work entrusted to them.

A very useful Institution, one which we are sure, would confer lasting blessings to the District, has been founded here and founded with no flourish of the trumpet. There was no claptrap, no display of vain-glorious sentiments, every thing was managed calmly and without ostentation. But you seem to have been shocked at its very simplicity, and instead of lending it your countenance, as you should have done, you felt no compunction in rushing to brand it in its tender age.

But all this apart, do you not, Mr. Editor, admit the expediency of securing the establishment of Colleges at a time when some of the State Colleges are going to be abolished? Surely you do, if you are an advocate of high education. We are sorry, very sorry, at your strange attitude, and will feel no hesitation in saying that such remarks are unworthy of fair journalism, and of the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*.
RAJENDRA NATH BOSE.

M. HUC, the Lazarist missionary, writing on Thibet said:—"Thibet, so poor in agricultural and manufacturing products, is rich in metals beyond imagination; gold and silver are obtained there with such great facility that the simple shepherds themselves know the art of purifying those precious metals. We see them sometimes at the bottom of ravines, bending themselves by the side of a fire and amusing themselves with purifying in the crucibles the powder of gold which they have gathered here and there while tending their cattle on the fields." Enough to tempt British enterprize into the very heart of the country. What a blow then is the abandonment of the Thibet Mission!

AN AGED candidate for Literary Honours is thus noticed by the Pekin Correspondent of the Hongkong *Daily Press*. In the late examination for the Doctorate, a Master of Arts from Szechuene, 160 years of age, turned up. He was accompanied by his wife, 90 years of age, and two sons, 80 and 60 respectively, The graduates showed the family every mark of respect, and they were allowed to wait upon the aged scholar inside the examination stalls. The other students addressed him as *lanfutse* —old master—which title, however, he disclaimed, asserting that he was their comrade. No other country, we presume, could produce a parallel to this.

THE MARQUIS of Ripon has been re-elected president of the Yorkshire College.

IN THE year 1840, says the *Railway Service Gazette* there were throughout the whole world 4,990 lines of rail, of which 2,130 were in Europe and 2,860 in America. In no other part of the globe had any railway been constructed. Some 45 years have passed since then, and now the length of line is 292, 550 miles of which rather more than half (149,670) belongs to America. It might have been expected that the United States, with its immense area and great industrial enterprise, would head the list, but Asia and Australasia both show exceedingly well in this direction, the numbers in the former having risen from 840 in 1860, to 12,730 last year, and the latter in the same period from 350 to 7,540. Greece is the worst off for railway communication, having only 110 miles, of which close upon 100 have been opened during the past two years. Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Norway are about the only countries in which railway enterprise has not received considerable encouragement of late; they can boast of but little more than they could four or five years ago.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

TALL TALK IN EXCELSIS. A placard which is surmounted with a death's head and crossbones has lately been issued by the proprietors of a newspaper published in San Francisco:—Notice.—Stock-brokers can interview the fighting editor of this paper hereafter on Mondays, only between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Tuesday will be devoted exclusively to the medical profession, would-be members of which will be slaughtered precisely in the order of their appearence. There will be no partiality shown in this respect whatever. Wednesdays, members of the board of supervisors will be killed, as well as politicians generally. Thursday, adventures, bets, and all other frauds will be attended to. Sundays will be assigned entirely to ladies who have been mentioned in the 'Lies of the Day,' and otherwise lacerated. No calls will be received on Fridays and Saturdays, as it is imperative these days be reserved for the purpose of editing our leaders. Our new Gatling gun will be in position in a few days, when all aggrieved persons will be accommodated singly or in lots. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the beautiful new hearse which will hereafter be an adjunct of the *News Letter*, will call at least a few minutes before four o'clock, as all corpses on hand after that time will be unavoidably sent home in the push-cart as heretofore."

THE official *Messenger* of St. Petersburg, July 9, publishes the following *Communique* upon the Batoum question—"The opinion expressed by some foreign journals that the closing of Batoum as a free port constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin is erroneous, inasmuch as that place was constituted a free port under the influence of circumstances which since then have absolutely changed. The present state of things is not only onerous for the Treasury, but, owing to the existence of the customs cordon on the land side, immensely prejudices the material and commercial development of Batoum and the district incorporated with Russia after the Russo-Turkish war. Among branches of trade thus injuriously affected may be mentioned the naphtha trade, which is of great importance, not only for Transcaucasian, but also for foreign consumers. Moreover, the surrounding population suffer in many ways through the present Octroi arrangements, and have complained strongly on the subject. Considering these circumstances, the Imperial Government could not lose sight of the fact that Article 59 of the Berlin Treaty holds an absolutely exceptional place in that document, inasmuch as it is not the result of any misunderstanding, but is only a free and spontaneous declaration of the willingness of Russia to make Batoum a free port. The advantages which it was then contemplated to guarantee to the contracting Powers can now no longer be taken into consideration, as since the abolition of the Caucasian transit Batoum has ceased to be the *entrepot* for foreign merchandise between Europe and Persia, and has only preserved an import trade of importance. At present, therefore, there are no longer any external interests to induce Russia to continue making sacrifices to the great detriment of the country surrounding Batoum. The unfavourable conditions brought about by the constitution of that place as a free port have been demonstrated by the experience of eight years, and there is no reason to doubt that the termination of the arrangement is absolutely necessary." No case ever came up before a court in which the defending counsel was not able to say something very plausible.

THE Viceroy, on his cold weather tour, will probably keep to the railway from Umballa to Karachi, halting at some important places *en route*. From Karachi he will go by steamer to Broach and thence by rail to Baroda; thereafter to Bombay and onward to Hyderabad.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

THE following notes on the life of our new Secretary of State we take from the *Madras Times*:—"Sir Richard Cross the new Secretary of State was born at Red Scar, near Preston, May 30,1823, being the third son of the late William Cross, Esq, by Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Chaffers, Esq. He was educated at Rugby School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1846. In 1849 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. In 1852 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq, of Appleton Hall, Warrington. He was elected M. P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March, 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of Dec. 1868, he came forward as a Conservative candidate for South-West Lancashire, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone, who had appealed to that constituency, and who had, in several powerful speeches, addressed to large multitudes of the electors, endeavoured to gain their support to the cause on which he had staked the issue, viz, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The election, which was attended with much excitement, and was watched with extraordinary interest throughout the kingdom, terminated as follows: — For Mr. Cross (C.) 7,729; for Mr. Turner (C.) 7,676; for Mr. Gladstone (L.) 7,415; for Mr. Grenfell (L.) 6,939. At the general election of 1874, Mr. Cross was returned without opposition. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration, Mr. Cross was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, Feb.21, 1874. on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876, and the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D., Oct. 24, 1878. He resigned the seats of the Home Department when the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880. At that period he was created G. C. B. Sir R. Cross is a member of the Council of Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner of England; a magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter country and Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. He is the compiler of two legal works:—"The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the poor, with notices of cases indices and forms," 1853; and "The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace: their jurisdiction and practice in other than criminal matters" (written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming), 1858, 2nd edition, 1876."

THE Punjab University seems to have a penchant for getting up squabbles. Here is something new. The *Anjuman-i-Punjab and Punjab University Intelligencer* says:—"We regret that we were unable to supply our readers with the English Journal of the 18th and 25th ultimo, owing to the present Registrar of the Punjab University forcibly causing our English Press to be stopped and preventing our access to the building partly erected at the Anjuman's expense and occupied by us from the beginning. We shall compensate our readers by extra numbers from damages we hope to recover. Meanwhile, we feel assured that, however opinions may differ regarding University mismanagement, all will deprecate the persecution we suffer for doing our duty as Journalists from new men ruling the University which the Anjuman-i-Punjab created and liberally endowed. We, temporarily and under protest, yielded to the violence of those who take the law into their own hands, instead of instituting a suit for sole occupation, but we appeal to law for protection and to the press and public for support. We bought the English presses and type at the request of the University wanting its printing work done cheaply, confidentially and near its premises, and we decline accepting forcibly the termination of a contract conscientiously discharged on our side without the fullest compensation, whilst we cannot consider that such printing work should affect our independence in the totally different capacity of Journalists."

THE *Indian War Cry*, an organ of the Salvationists, thus speaks of the progress of the Mission in Calcutta:—The War Chariot is very difficult to get along in Calcutta. It is all pushing up-hill, and if our strength fails a little it rolls right down to the bottom again." Is n't that the case every where?

Thursday, 12th August.

In Bengal the season promises very well. Transplanting operations are in active progress, and the early rice and jute crops are being harvested, with prospects of a good outturn. Reaping and transplanting operations are making good progress in Assam.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Royal Commissioners in May last, the Prince of Wales said :—"Before the meeting disperses, I wish to return you my sincere thanks for the most kind and flattering manner in which my illustrious relative has proposed this vote of thanks, and to the noble Lord who has so ably seconded the same. I can assure you that the compliments you have been kind enough to pay me have been really quite undeserved. I need hardly say that I certainly take the deepest interest in the success of this Exhibition, but really all the arrangements and the trouble that has been taken are owing to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and his two able assistants, Mr. Edward Cunliffe Owen and Mr. J. R. Royle. I can only say that those who have not yet seen the Exhibition will be satisfied with what they see if they take the present opportunity of going round the Courts, and they will be struck with the wonderful resources of the Empire. No pains and no expenses have been spared by the Governors and Colonial Commissions, and by the Executive Commissioners here, to make each of their departments a success, and there has been a peaceful rivalry between them the one to excel the other. I hope that this Exhibition will be not only entertaining to the eye, and that it will be of material benefit to our own countrymen, but that it will also tend to produce a still greater feeling of brotherly love between ourselves and the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. I can only add that I trust that the sun may favour us to-morrow (May 4), as it has done to-day, and that we may have 'Queen's weather' in every sense of the word."

The Alps are at the present time pierced by three long tunnels, two entering Italy from France and Switzerland respectively, and the third connecting the latter with the Tyrol, and called, according to the mountain chains that are traversed, the Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, and Arlberg Tunnels. Of these, the Mont Cenis Tunnel is 7¾ miles in length. Its cost was 3,000,000*l.* The St. Gothard Tunnel is 9¼ miles in length, and cost 2,500,000*l.*, the diminution in expense being owing principally to the more rapid progress of the work by improvements in the drilling machines. The Arlberg Tunnel is shorter than those of Mont Cenis or St. Gothard, being only 6½ miles. Its cost with the railway, was 3,480,000*l.* A fourth tunnel and a most formidable rival to the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard Tunnels will be the Simplon Tunnel, by which the existing line from Geneva to Martingny and Brieg will be carried through the mountains to Duomo d'Ossola, and so on to Pallanza or Stresa, on the Lago Maggiore. As this tunnel will be commenced at a much lower level than any of the others, it will necessarily be longer, the rough estimate being 12½ miles, and the probable cost about 4,000,000*l.*—*Cook's Travellers' Gazette.*

The Prussian State Railways, says an English paper, have for some time past employed women as guards at crossings. In order to enable the male guards to give their whole attention to the good condition of the roadbed, the service has been divided into two parts ; namely, in track and crossing service. While the former is only done by men, the latter, consisting chiefly of the closing and opening of bars, and the lighting and sweeping of crossings, is done by women—in most cases either the wives or widows of guards. On the passing of trains these women, having black and white scarves round their waists and arms, and holding a flag in hand, are to stand at the crossing."

The Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is said to have issued instructions to the officers of the East Indian Railway Company to prepare a statement showing the original cost and the present value of the branch line of Railway from Mogul Serai to Benares, which will be made over to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, on the completion of their bridge at Benares in June 1887.

It is probable, we hear, that Lord and Lady Spencer will be among the visitors to India next cold season.

The Secretary of State has given a flat refusal to the 37 Members of the Civil Service who prayed that measures should be taken to improve their position. He says :—"As must often happen in every service, constituted like the Indian Civil Service, some men are less fortunate than others, and it seems to be the case that some of the memorialists are drawing less than the minimum allowances sanctioned for other provinces. These cases, however, are few in number, and are yearly less and less likely to recur ; and considering the position of the service generally, and the near prospects of further improvement in it, now that the men of the overcrowded years are approaching the completion of their service for pension, I see no sufficient justification for the adoption of special measures of relief. This is the conclusion at which I should, in any circumstances, have arrived upon the merits of the proposals submitted. I may add, however, that I am strengthened in it by considerations belonging especially to a time like the present, when the paramount necessity for economy is fully recognized by both branches of the Indian Government, and when your Lordship in Council is very properly engaged in investigating the means of reducing public expenditure in every way possible."

Friday, 13th August.

No less than 248 lawyers, we learn from an English paper, "were candidates at the recent General Elections. Of these 140 were Barristers in practice, including four Irish Barristers and five Scotch Advocates ; nineteen were Solicitors, eighty-eight were Barristers not in practice, and one was a student. Of the lawyers in practice sixty-seven are Gladstonian Liberals, sixty Conservatives, twenty-two Unionist Liberals, and ten Parnellites. It was one of the features of the Election that lawyers in practice were largely the source from which Gladstonian candidates were drawn."

In his Administration Report for 1885, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay remarks :—"The movement in affording medical aid to women set on foot by Lady Dufferin, and inaugurated in this Presidency under the auspices of Lady Reay, seems to me, as a sanitary officer, to be of the highest value, and I regard it as all the more valuable because it is independent of Government. In course of time, when native ladies have studied the art of medicine, which I hope they will do in large numbers, they cannot fail to be, as it were, missioners of sanitary science, and to disseminate true sanitary doctrines in every house they enter professionally. Of course this must be a work of time, but it is a matter of great gratification that at length measures are being taken which will be the means of saving life and ensuring health, and therefore happiness, throughout the length and breadth of India."

The *Law Times* thinks that "those who regard any practical federation of the British Empire as a chimera, should not forget that an administrative link between the mother-country, the colonies and India already exists and works in a manner most satisfactory to all interested. The other day the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgement in five cases affecting important private and public rights in India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the North American Colonies. When the citizens of every state in the Empire are content voluntarily to submit their disputes to the arbitrament of a single Court of Appeal—and that court exclusively English in its composition—the formation of a single Imperial authority dealing with common interests is hardly outside the range of practical politics. The fact that the authority of the Judicial Committee is so highly respected in India and the colonies is one of which English lawyers have the best reason to be proud."

According to recently published statistics the number of French painters amounts to 22,357, and these cover, on an average, ten square miles of canvas with their productions every year. How immense must be the demand for pictures among the frivolous Gauls !

A Cat Piano.—This grotesque and barbarous instrument, says an English Paper, "was invented in France during the seventeenth century by the eccentric musician of a capricious and extravagant prince. The piano had no strings, but simply the tails of live cats in tight fitting sheaths, on which the hammers of the key-board descend, which are armed with sharp points. Arranged according to their age and the shrillness of the voices, the cats thus formed a complete musical scale. Under the nimble fingers of the pianist, the spikes of the hammers artfully operated upon the tails of the unlucky cats, which responded by brief and sharp mewings, gradually merging into sounds capable of expanding the most stolid countenance into a broad grin and causing the very mice themselves to engage in the mazy dance. Oh, shades of Mozart and Wagner ! And what do you think became of the amiable prince, whose name we have forgotten ? Turned deaf, did he ? No, he went mad."

In reply to a reference by the Finance Committee, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has suggested that the Governor of Bombay should be reduced to a Lieutenant Governor; but it is understood that this is coupled with a recommendation that the Government of India be established at Poona. The Chamber might as well have added that India should be governed from London and the Viceroyalty abolished.

Saturday, 14th August.

The Bombay Government have written to the Judges of the local High Court to enquire whether the Small Cause Courts at Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad cannot be abolished without detriment to public interests ; and whether the work done by the Judges of those Courts may not as well be done by the ordinary subordinate Judges at the respective stations being invested, as elsewhere, with the power of Small Cause Court Judges. The cost of the three Courts, including establishment charges, is about Rs. 5,000 a month. There is no question that the saving of money would be immense of all the Civil Courts in the country were abolished. The people can devise other means for the adjudication of their differences.

The authorities in India, says the *St. James's Gazette*, are laying curiously great stress upon the decline in the exchange. "Of course it is evident to everybody that the decline in the exchange greatly embarrasses Indian finance ; but the embarrassment is by no means so serious as Sir A. Colvin represents it to be. For example, the approach of Russia to the Afghan frontier last year compelled the Indian Government to increase its expenditure by over three and a half millions sterling, and the same circumstance has added permanently to the expenditure of India about two millions a year. We hear not a word of the consequences to Indian finance of this political cause ; but in his Budget statement and in his public speeches the Finance Minister is constantly dwelling upon the fall in the exchange as if it alone was the disturbing influence which rendered all calculations impossible. As a matter of fact, as we have often pointed out, the fall in the exchange has many counter-balancing advantages. If it adds heavily to the home charges of the Indian Government, on the other hand it stimulates the Indian export trade. It thereby adds to the wealth of the producing classes, and consequently enables the taxpayers to bear the burden imposed upon them by the State. But, even if this were not so, it would be absurd to represent the fall in the exchange as the one great disturbing influence which puts out all the calculations of Finance Ministers. The disturbing influences in the case of every country are numerous, and in the case of India they are especially so. The Russian advance and the danger of famine are very much more serious disturbing influences than the fall in the exchange. At the same time it is, of course, reasonable for those who are in charge of Indian finance to point out the effect of the fall in the exchange to the authorities at home ; but they should do this in a manner that would commend itself to financial public opinion. By exaggeration they lessen their own influence with those who have ultimately to decide the question." Our Finance Minister's remarks and arguments are unassailable. The *St. James's Gazette* has only exposed its ignorance of the Indian bearings of the bimetallic question.

The Council of Regency which is to conduct the affairs of the Gwalior State will consist of seven members with Sir Gunpat Rao as President. The members severally hold the higher administrative offices of the State.

Considerable movements of Russian troops southward are rumoured to be taking place. Turkey is pushing forward the fortifications of Adrianople with great energy. Much uneasiness is felt regarding the future in Eastern Europe. It all means that the earth-hunger of the European powers will at no distant future swallow the possessions of Turkey. The swallowing would have been accomplished long ago had the robbers been able to come to an understanding about their respective shares.

It is said that the Director General of Telegraphs has, in consequence of the strong representations that have been made to him on the subject, withdrawn his refusal to give Reuter's agency the benefit of the new rates for press messages.

No legislation is required for the formation of the North-Western Provinces Council, but only a proclamation, which has been prepared and is being submitted for the previous sanction of Her Majesty under section 40 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

A Draft Bill for constituting a Chief Court in Burmah has been drawn up and submitted to the Secretary of State in Council.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 19*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Introduction to the Study of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 20*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Ozone and Oxides.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6 ; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 14, *1886*. *Honorary Secretary*.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886.

THE LAST TOWN HALL TWADDLE.

SOCIAL EVIL is the outcome of the artificial life which people are forced to live in large cities, in great centres of manufactures, trade and commerce, in gatherings of soldiers, sailors and labourers—in short, of civilization. It is totally unknown in country life. One may travel for hundreds of miles, through hundreds of villages in Bengal, without meeting with any trace of it anywhere. Such is also the case in other parts of the earth, whether backward or forward. But the conditions of existence change when we come to civic centres. There large numbers of men in every grade of life have to be kept for various purposes, away from their families, and nature prevails over the laws of morality and religion. The Evil is the civilised development of the sin of fornication, and in its original form it is coæval with man, and hence it has always been the theme of reprobation from very early times. There is no system of religion extant which has not denounced the sin in the strongest terms; no code of morality which has failed to condemn it; no reformer, no moralist, no preacher who has not made it his vocation to try his utmost to suppress it; but for all that the sin is daily increasing. and not diminishing. There is no want of individual and combined efforts to suppress it, and yet it is in its higher development as Social Evil most thriving in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and not less so in Washington, New York and other metropolitan cities. Nor is the reason for it far to seek. It is the segregation of the sexes for business purposes. To cite an illustration. In 1884, the total of European males in India was one hundred and forty one thousand, and of females twelve thousand, and under these conditions it would be absurd to suppose that the number of Eurasians should not multiply largely. The conditions in India were worse in former times, and the multiplication was then more rapid. They are as bad now in Upper Assam, and hence the disgusting criminal trials which always end in failure of justice. The same conditions in America gave rise to mulattoes, quadroons, octaroons, and other mixed races, some of whom now people the greater part of the Northern portion of South America. Doubtless some few of them were the issues of legitimate marriage ; but unholy association was the rule and not the exception. The case was very much the same in Southern Africa. Australia forms an exception in this respect, and this is due not to any exceptional morality, but to the fact that the Australian aborigines are extremely limited in number and agenesic in character. In making these remarks it is the furthest from our wish to throw cold water on the efforts of those good-natured well-meaning European and Eurasian gentlemen who assembled at the Town Hall the other day to concert measures for the suppression of social immorality. We are entirely at one with them, and would do our utmost to support every well-matured scheme for the purpose, and it is because we are as earnest as they are to see the evil suppressed or greatly reduced, that we make these remarks. We must know the cause of the evil before we can cure it. We must know the power and the resources of the monster before we can do battle with it. The doctor must know the nature of the disease, before he can judiciously prescribe for it; and it is to give a correct idea of the nature and extent of the evil that we make these remarks. The work of suppressing Social Evil is a task of the most arduous character, and in order to achieve success the effort made should be commensurate. Otherwise no good can be effected—nay positive harm may result. Taking this view of the case we cannot help saying, though we do so with regret, that the proceedings of the Town Hall meeting disclose a trifling, a trimming, a half-hearted and lackadaisical character which cannot achieve any success. The resolutions adopted are lifeless, flabby, and, in some respects, unmeaning. They have the character not of steel, but of India rubber. Two of them actually desiderate the recognition by Government of social evil as an institution of the country, thriving under State protection. This was not the way in which Father Matthew waged eternal war against the spirit demon. He did not, like our reformers of the day, pray for raising the excise duty, or regulating the size of stills, or changing the personnel of manufacturers of rum and gin and whisky. No, he would tolerate no compromise ; he did not ask Government to regulate the strength, or fix the price, of rum ; he had no lurking sympathy for moderate drinkers and advocates of social enjoyment. Unmitigated, total, absolute suppression was his motto; and he succeeded to a great extent, because he would tolerate no compromise or condonation. If our reformers desire to achieve an equal amount of success, they should take him for their model, and act according to him. They may not prove as successful ; but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they had selected the only right course open to them.

To show why we condemn the resolutions it is necessary to notice them *seriatim*. The resolutions run thus :—

I. That the Christian Ministers of the town be respectfully invited to assist in checking the present alarming increase of social vice by laying greater stress in their teaching upon the law of purity as equally binding on men and women and to warn their flocks of the responsibility that rests on them as Christians to resist the temptation to impurity in themselves, and to preserve others from falling victims to it.

II. That the moral check on this great and growing evil, supplied by the religious agencies of the town, be supplemented by a legislative check, and that in the opinion of this meeting, such a check may be best applied —

1. By raising the age of consent above 10 years. (See Indian Penal Code, Section 375, and Act for Protection of Women and Children, Chap. 69, Vict. 1885.)

2. By extending either the Vagrancy or Municipality Act, so as to make it penal to import women, directly or indirectly for prostitution.

3. By placing houses of ill-fame and their tenants under some system of surveillance and segregation.

4. By passing an Act similar to the English Act of 1885, for the protection of women and children in a form suited to the requirements of this country, and making it the duty of the Police to institute and conduct prosecutions under the Act.

III. That the foundations of social morality are being undermined by the rapid spread of this horrible vice, and by the present shameless exhibition of it in the public thorough-fares of the town, and that all classes of the community should join together in offering a vigorous protest by word and example against its further progress, and also in reclaiming, where possible, those who have already fallen.

IV. That a Committee be formed to give effect to these resolutions.

Now, Resolution I. means, if it means any thing, and is not an empty sound signifying gammon, that it is in the power of Christian Ministers to suppress or repress the evil by the force of their sermons and preachings, and that they have failed or neglected to do their duty. We deny the truth of both the assumptions. We do not believe that hortatory addresses have the amount of power which is claimed for them. The anathema of the Church fulminated for two thousand years and the united voice of the moralists of all ages and climes have failed to repress vice, and it is futile to expect greater good from a " respectful invitation " of a Town Hall meeting. The condemnation involved in the Resolution is, we hold, unjust. We are not Christians, and we have not often been to Christian places of worship, but we cannot make up our mind to believe that the highly-accomplished, well-educated, and pious gentlemen who constitute the Christian clergy in this country do not at present do their duty properly. To say so is to cast a slur upon their character, and such an action should be altogether scouted. If the slur be denied, and it be admitted that the ministers of the Christian Church now discharge their duty to the best of their ability, the resolution becomes unmeaning. The ministers can do no more than what they are now doing, and so no good can come out of the resolution. In short it is the merest verbiage.

The second resolution in substance means that the Government should do all the work, and the bay and the laurel should be reserved for the reformers. We have no faith in moral progress through Acts of Parliament or by the dint of the policeman's baton, nor can we admire the tricksy character of the policy proposed. He who tries to get a thing done through another which he should do himself, shows no great earnestness on his own part. We freely admit that there are works which cannot be accomplished without the intervention of the legislature ; but we deny that suppression of Social Evil is one of them. For our part we would not regret if a law were passed to the effect that every person, male or female, who contributed in any way to the advancement of that evil should be forced to expiate his or her offence by six months' sojourn in No. 1 Chowringhi ; and for the matter of that, we are willing to include all the offences of the Decalogue under that category ; but the Legislature which would pass such a law would have to forswear all claims to common sense. Nor are the Town Hall reformers willing to go this length. They do not wish to have any law passed against the evil *in se* ; true to their principle of trimming, they only want to nibble at it. Their first suggestion is to raise the age of consent above 10 years. To indulge in a Bengali idea, notwithstanding the recent protest of Mr. Rowe, the wise judge who said that the potters produce smoke by burning their kilns ; the smoke changes into cloud ; the cloud produces lightning ; and since a stroke of lightning has killed a Brahman boy, the potters should be hung for it, was scarcely more unreasonable than the reformers who connect the " age of consent " with the prevalence of Social Evil. There is a want of the idea of relative proportion in the assumption which sadly vitiates the whole thing.

The second suggestion is quite as unfortunate. We would be the first to heavily punish every wretch who imported women for prostitution. Speaking for London Mr. Stead said, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that they were both imported and exported to a large extent. Is Calcutta in the same predicament with London ? We as Hindus have no knowledge of this, and the European gentlemen who drafted the resolution must have had facts before them when they did so. But believing on their authority that such is the case, we hold that the remedy proposed is not calculated to do any good. As squads of young girls are not sent out branded and labelled as recruits for the army of sin, how are police prosecutions to be carried out to a successful issue ? Every unfortunate who would say she came to India of her own accord to earn a livelihood must escape. Doubtless there may be a few, very few, unfortunate girls who are victims of fraud and seduction, but for their protection the Police law as it now stands is amply sufficient.

The third suggestion is certainly very comprehensive ; but we have failed to make out how the placing of houses of ill-fame and their tenants under some system of surveillance and segregation can have any tendency to repress the evil. The surveillance cannot stop or check the sin ; it can only prevent brawls, sqabbles, rowdyism and the general disturbance of the neighbourhood. If so, the houses will be made more convenient, more attractive, more tempting to those who patronise

them than what they are at present! With the C. D. Act added, and several gentlemen with Dr. McLeod at their head strongly urged the addition, the Government will have done every thing in its power, to popularise prostitution, and nothing to repress or suppress it. Mr. Harrison was particularly jubilant that the meeting was in favor of reposing implicit trust in the good conduct and official rectitude of his Lalpagriwallas, and it is not our wish to disturb the vision he enjoyed. We believe, however, that he will readily admit that the veterans of Scotland Yard are at least a trifle better than his men, and here is a picture by Dr. Taylor of what they are. "The outrage perpetrated upon women by the Contagious Diseases Acts is nothing less than diabolical, and is perpetrated, not because the women has committed any crime, or is even suspected of any legal offence whatever, not because she is diseased, not because she is proved to be unchaste, but simply because a police spy, *paid to accuse*, says that 'he has good reason to believe' she is no better than she should be. No judge! no jury! no trial! no conviction! and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, not even the miserable farce of an inquiry before a Magistrate! Nothing so intrinsically wicked, nothing so outrageously indecent, nothing so dangerous, has ever been sanctioned by the British Parliament, and it is simply impossible to understand how any decent set of men can consent to endure it for a day." This refers to only one branch of an unfortunate's life under Police surveillance. The Town Hall proposition is that the surveillance should apply to every affair of life. Could a greater curse come on a section of human beings whose only offence is that they have succumbed to the villany of man? The only—the sole—good which can result from this surveillance would be the rich opportunity which it will offer for frequent "pickings" for our constabulary. It will promote what Professor de Laveleye calls "regulated vice," and not suppress it. The segregation, or the establishment of a popular kind of St. John's Wood in Calcutta, will also tend in the same way. Instead of immorally disposed people having to hunt about Free School Street, with two schools and a church there, the Elliot Road, again with two schools and a church, Taltollah, Chandney and Chunamgulli, with their innumerable filthy by-lanes, they will find one fixed place, duly labelled, kept neat and trim by the Municipality, with the Knight of the baton always in attendance, a clean bill of health ready at hand for reference, and, perhaps, a tariff hung over every door, and certainly nothing more could be done to recommend the institution to public support. It would be an insult to the common sense of the public to say that all this was needed for the suppression or repression of sin.

The fourth suggestion is *in nubibus*. The reformers had not the patience to point out what modifications of the English Act are needed for Calcutta, so they have very sensibly left the whole thing to the discretion of those who are paid, and handsomely too, for framing our laws. This is certainly discreet; and on our part we shall wait till our law-makers have got up their scheme.

The third resolution is of a piece with the first; it is too general, too verbose, too transcendental, too thorough a sample of high-falutin to suit the requirements of ordinary business It rounds a period, but means nothing in particular of a practical character. At a meeting of so many respectable people of the town with the Lord Mayor at their head, we were utterly unprepared for such an exhibition of flap doodle.

THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

THERE are one or two points in the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the last annual report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, which demand more than a passing notice. The report shows that the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during 1885 was 47,771 as compared with 51,588 in the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly under the heads of street offences and public nuisances; but there was a substantial decrease of 506 cognizable offences under the Penal Code, the number of thefts being 242 less than in the previous year. The ratio of convictions to arrests for cognizable offences under the Penal Code was 65 in 1885 against 58 in 1884. This improvement is satisfactory. It is worthy of note that out of 11,921 persons convicted of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable under the Penal Code, 6,371 were Mahomedans and 4,215 Hindus—a fact which conclusively shews that crime is more prevalent among the Mahomedan than among the Hindu population of Calcutta and its Suburbs. Nor is the cause far to seek. The Mahomedans represent a much larger section of the floating population than the Hindus.

We are told that the proportion of false cases has been steadily decreasing year by year; there were 296 cases in 1885 against 473 in 1884, 532 in 1881, and 911 in 1879. In 60 cases prosecutions were instituted against complainants, and convictions were obtained in 51 cases, sentences of imprisonment being awarded in three cases. The Lieutenant-Governor does not seem to have been satisfied with the punishments inflicted in these cases. His Honor observes:—"Having regard to the gravity of offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, the Lieutenant-Governor finds it difficult to believe that the fines inflicted constituted in all cases an adequate punishment. But as a matter of fact, it appears probable that the so-called prosecutions, in which fines were inflicted were not prosecutions at all, but cases in which compensation was awarded to the accused under section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code. . . . . In the Town and Suburbs together, 25 persons were either discharged or acquitted by the Magistrate, and one by the High Court. Five persons appeared before Benches, all of whom were discharged or acquitted. Sir Rivers Thompson observes that "not a single case was instituted by a Magistrate *suo motu*, and the Presidency Magistrates do not appear in a single instance to have availed themselves of the provisions of section 487 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which empowers them to try cases of false charge, false evidence, and other cognate offences committed before themselves." Now, we think that the greatest care should be exercised in instituting prosecutions for false cases. The Lieutenant-Governor says that a very common form of false charge is that of theft in a house. In connexion with this matter, it must not be forgotten that the police is notoriously unscrupulous and inefficient. The Indian policeman is, as a rule, singularly deficient in detective ability. In cases of theft in a house, the first thing to which the policeman addresses himself when he finds that there is not much chance of catching the thief and recovering the stolen property, is to make out that the information is false. He leaves no stone unturned to accomplish his purpose, and it is only when his object cannot possibly be attained, that he sets himself to investigate the case. In these circumstances, the magisterial authorities cannot be too careful in directing prosecutions under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. The people are so afraid of the police that they do not seek for their aid with a light heart. In many cases of theft the victim would rather suffer his loss quietly than report occurrence to the police. Of the Indian policemen it can be said with perfect truth that the protector is very often the devourer. In the vast majority of cases in which convictions are not obtained and which seem to be vexatious, the award of compensation to the accused under section 552 of the Criminal Code would sufficiently meet the ends of justice. Prosecutions under section 211 of the Penal Code should be instituted only in cases in which there are good grounds for believing that the complaint was made maliciously and without reasonable course. As Mr Harrison pertinently points out, in many cases complaints are laid under misapprehension of facts and without intention to cause injury. The institution of prosecutions under section 211 of the Penal Code without strong reasons, would have the effect of deterring people from making complaints for the redress of their wrongs.

The homicidal statistics of Calcutta shew that in a majority of instances the murdered persons are prostitutes, or the murders are committed in the houses, or on account of prostitutes. In 1885, three out of the five persons murdered in the Town were prostitutes, while in 1884, four were prostitutes out of a total of six. This being the case, it is desirable that special attention should be directed to the abodes of the unfortunates of the town for the prevention of crime.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING IN BENGAL.

MR. AMBIKA CHARAN SEN, Assistant to the Director of the Bengal Agricultural Department, recently delivered, at the Serampore Public Library, a lecture on "the Theory and Practice of Manuring." Mr. Sen's claims to be heard with respectful attention on the subject chosen by him will be recognised by all those who are acquainted with his antecedents. He was one of the most distinguished students of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and he stood at the head of the list of his year with the highest marks on record. Since the establishment of the Bengal Agricultural Department he has been engaged in agricultural experiments in his official capacity. We need hardly say that the theoretical portion of Mr. Sen's lecture under notice was all that could be desired. He explained that the principle underlying all systems of manure was restoration; that every plant that grew withdrew something, and that something material, from the soil and from the surrounding air; and that it was necessary to restore to the soil the essential part of what was taken away. The lecturer then gave a detailed account of the constituent parts of air, soil and plants, as ascertained by chemical analysis, and showed what elements it was necessary for all soils to possess. He pointed out that the elements necessary for the life of crops were exposed to a constant drain, and must, therefore, be frequently restored by artificial means.

So far so good. It is with the practical side of the question that we are chiefly concerned. Passing to this part of his subject Mr. Sen enumerated the manures readily available to the ryots of Bengal, which contain in large quantities the elements necessary for the life of plants. These are cow-dung, pond-mud, oil-cake, saltpetre, and bones. We do not require a costly Agricultural Department to teach the ryot the necessity of manuring his fields. The scientific agriculturist has very little to teach him on this point. Mr. Sen stated that the practical farmer often takes the exact line indicated by science without its aid. Lord Mayo justly remarked that it would be sheer waste of time, energy and money to teach the ryot what he already knows, or what he has not the means of carrying out into practice. This wise remark cannot be too carefully borne in mind by enthusiastic agricultural reformers. The ryot knows the great value of manuring his fields; but the poor man has not the means of acting upon his knowledge. Cow-dung is no doubt a valuable manure, but then the ryot must reserve it in order to cook his food with it. He cannot afford to buy fire-wood or any other fuel for this purpose. The application of cow-dung to the soil is, therefore, not always practicable. As regards bones, we are aware that some experiments were made with bone-dust in the Cawnpore Farm under the auspices of the North-West Agricultural Department. The crop selected was rice, and the field chosen enjoyed good facilities for irrigation, as it lay immediately under the canal distributary and received numerous floodings. What was the result of the experiment? We are told that the value of outturn per acre on the plot which was manured with bone-dust was Rs. 51, while that of the unmanured plot was Rs. 40. The use

of manure to the value of Rs. 4 per acre increased the outturn by Rs. 11 ; in other words, it gave a clear additional profit of Rs. 7 per acre. So far so good ; but the question is, whether the average cultivator can afford to effect this ? An ordinary ryot has, say, a holding of 5 acres. The application of bone-dust to this quantity of land will involve a capital outlay of Rs. 20 ; and the expenditure, it must not be forgotten, will yield no return till the second year's application. The ryot will, therefore, have laid out Rs. 40 before the expenditure gives him a profit. In order to manure his field with bone dust, he will have to borrow Rs. 40 of the village money-lender. The interest on the capital outlay for two years at the rate of one anna per rupee per mensem will amount to Rs. 45 ; so that at the end of two years he will have to pay the mahajun Rs. 85. If is 5 acres yield the full expected additional income, namely Rs. 7 per acre, he will receive only Rs. 35 at the end of two years. Now would this investment pay the ryot? We ask the Bengal Agricultural Department to answer this question. The same remark applies to the use of oil-cake and saltpetre as manures except of course for produce of exceptionally high value.

It is curious the enthusiastic agricultural reformer does not concern himself with such vulgar considerations as rupees, annas, and pice. He takes his stand on an elevated platform, and lectures the ryot on the value and effect of different agricultural processes and manures, without condescending to consider whether the latter is in a position to carry his teachings into practice. The panacea for agricultural distress in India and in England is often said to be scientific farming, especially in the application of artificial manures. But the question is, does scientific farming pay ? The *Pioneer*, in discussing this subject some time ago, took such a sensible view of it that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing here the following observations made by our contemptorary :— "The practical farmer whose object is to produce a satisfactory balance knows that improved farming is not always profitable. A larger gross yield may be accompanied with smaller net profits. Artificial manures may increase the production, but they are costly, and it is often a very nice question whether the increased production will balance the outlay. The same applies to drainage, machinery and other agricultural improvements. If this is found to be the practical difficulty in England, it is equally the case in India. The ryot does not farm to advance science, or solve the problems of Agricultural Chemistry, but to live. He cannot afford to lose by a risky experiment, and he may often make more profit from low-class cultivation and inexpensive implements than if he followed the advice of irresponsible theorists. The experiments of which the model farms of India are the scenes are entitled to every respect, and to the attentive study of agriculturists. But, if we venture to hint that they should be followed with caution, we but repeat the belief which the shrewdest farmers of England hold about the much more elaborate experiments at Rothamstead and elsewhere. No one can deny the immense advance which agricultural chemistry has made since the beginning of the century ; but it is also notorious that, relying on the advice of over-sanguine theorists, the farmers of England have wasted enormous sums of money on patent manures, fodder grasses with high-sounding designations and costly implements. An expert in English farming, who, in his early days had in India taken the same practical interest in Indian agriculture, admitted recently that under favourable conditions the Indian ryot had little or nothing to learn from Cirencester. The opinion may appear old-fashioned to the would-be reformers of Indian agriculture, but to us it carries the weight of twenty years' practical experience in India, and an equal period of practical farming at home. These remarks of course had reference to farming from the financial point of view, but this is the only view which either the English tenant farmer or the Indian ryot can be expected to take. The transcendental agriculture of the model farm is swayed by other considerations." It is needless for us to say that we subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted. The observations made by the writer in the *Pioneer* should be carefully studied by our enthusiastic agricultural reformers. They should remember that the Indian ryot's habit of patient labour stands him in better stead than all the patent manures and steam ploughs do the English farmer.

THE STATESMAN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE people of Bengal feel very strongly about the manner in which this case has hitherto been conducted, but as the case is *sub judice* we have hitherto thought proper to refrain from commenting on it. Nor is it our wish now to adopt a different course. It is, we hear, to come on before Mr. Justice Macpherson at the close of this month, and the time for noticing its merits and demerits will come after the trial. There is one point, however, in connexion with it which is worthy of immediate notice, and that is the propriety of pushing on the case for another trial. The case is a private one, and it virtually dropped on the death of the prosecutor and the voluntary, unreserved retractation which appeared in the *Statesman* immediately after. Had the prosecutor been living he would for certain have accepted the retractation, and dropped the case. Indeed, negotiation for this purpose was already in progress, when the unfortunate death put a stop to it. That the case did not drop was due to a technical difficulty. The Crown was the nominal prosecutor, and the case could not drop as long as the Crown existed and was bent on pushing it on. The trial came on, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty by a large majority of jurors, and, the matter should have then ended. The real prosecutor was dead, the defendant had admitted the inaccuracy of the charg s he had published and expressed his regret, only holding that what he had done was in perfect good faith, and for public good ; the Jury accepted the validity of the plea, and the Crown took so little interest in the matter that it was not even represented in Court by its own law officers,—nay, its Standing Counsel appeared for the defence. After this it appears highly unbecoming that the name of the Crown should now be made into a handle for purposes which can amount to nothing short of persecution. We do not wish to charge any person with vindictiveness. Mr. Dignam may have very good and substantial reasons for pressing on the second trial. We are unaware whether he was a personal friend of the late Mr. Miller or not ; but he may have been, and is anxious to vindicate the memory of a friend ; or he may be egged on by others who are impelled by similar motives. Nevertheless it is hard for the public to divest its mind of a sense of vindictiveness. Had Mr. Knight been found guilty by the jury, no judge could have inflicted on him more than a fine of one thousand rupees, or at most sent him to jail for a month. The harassment Mr. Knight has undergone during the last four months is infinitely greater than the *disagremens* of simple imprisonment for a month. We use the word *disagremens* deliberately, for imprisonment for libel of the kind under notice and under the peculiar circumstances of the case cannot entail any moral taint, and as regards the fine Mr. Knight has already lost in costs twenty times more than what he would have been obliged to pay in that way. In short, he has withdrawn the charges, expressed his regret for having put them forward, suffered the greatest harassment and trouble of mind and body, and lost upwards of thirty thousand rupees in money and work, and if all these do not suffice to satisfy the friends of the deceased prosecutor, they cannot lay any claim to nobility or generosity of feeling. But our object at present is not to enquire into the motives of private persons, but to consider the bearing of the case on the conduct of Government. Should the Government continue to lend the name of the Crown in a case in which every requirement of justice has already been met ? The primary object of civilized punishment is not to extract a tooth for a tooth, as under the Mosaic law, but to deter the wicked from breaking their neighbour's tooth, and that deterrent effect has already been produced in the case under notice. We would have to suppose Mr. Knight to be a mad man, if we suppose that he will not be in future a hundred times more careful in publishing libellous matter than what he has lately been, and that is all that the Government should demand in the interest of the public. To insist upon more is to lay itself open to misunderstanding. The Government has been the theme of severe criticism in the columns of the *Statesman* for some time in connexion with the Tikkari, the Burdwan and other important cases. Certain individual officers have been also subjected to similar criticisms ; and the Board of Revenue has been treated with no unsparing hand ; and the impression is abroad that the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers look upon Mr. Knight with marked disfavor and wish to see him punished. We look upon this impression as totally false. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may not be pleased with Mr. Knight. No man can be who has been sharply criticised for months. But it is one thing not to be pleased, and quite another to desire to see a person punished when no punishment is required. It would be a positive insult to Sir Rivers Thompson to suppose that he can harbour any such vindictive feeling. As a perfect gentleman holding so high a position as the ruler of this vast province it is impossible for him to do so. His official career may not have been such as to endear him to the people, but his conduct has never been such as to justify even his greatest enemy to charge him with vindictiveness or injustice. To do so would be to indulge in the foulest calumny. For ourselves we cherish the most sincere conviction, that he has no hostile feeling in the case. If he has not hitherto taken action in the matter, it is because he has thought proper, and very correctly, not to interfere with the course of justice in a private case. The time for inaction has, however, now passed away. An idea of vindictiveness is now widely prevalent which, however false and unfounded, is calculated to injure the reputation of Government for perfect impartiality, and a devoted labourer in the cause of public good is being subjected to harsh, cruel, and unmerited persecution in the name of the Crown, and the time has come when the Government should intervene, and put a stop to the scandal. We will not say how this can be, or should be done. All that the public want is that the Crown should not be a party to a case which has the appearance of cruel vindictiveness. Sir Rivers Thompson would, therefore, do a very judicious, very generous, and noble action if he can find his way to make the Crown lawyers to withdraw the name of the Crown from the case, and remove the false impression which now prevails.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Calcutta on tour on Monday the 23rd instant. He is expected at Monghyr the next day. He leaves it on the 26th, and pays a visit to Bhagulpore, where he stays till the 30th. After visiting Sahebgunj and Pubna on his way, he arrives at Darjeeling on September 6.

SO THE proposal for a Cadastral Survey of Behar has not been sanctioned. The Secretary of State has made a wise use of his power in putting his veto upon it. We strongly protested against this injudicious proposal, and we are glad that the Government has been saved the odium which would have attached to the measure, if it had been carried out.

THE *Guzerati* of Bombay announces that "Dr. Rajendralala Mitra will represent Bengal at the National Congress of Orientalists." We wish we could induce the Doctor to do honor to the Congress by representing his countrymen at it. But Bengal can ill spare him at the present day even for a short time. The Doctor has no intention to join his brother Orientalists at the Congress.

THE following four gentlemen have been appointed Moderators of the University Examinations of the current academical year :—Mr. Tawney, Mr. Gough, Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar, and Dr. Gurudas Banerji. It would have been far better if the old Moderators had given place to new ones. Surely there are scholars enough in the ranks of our august Senators to supply their place.

MR. ANDREW Scoble has been offered the Legal Membership in Council, in succession to Mr. Ilbert. Mr. Scoble was Advocate General of the Bombay High Court some years ago. He is a Conservative in politics.

THE Veterinary School is not to be. The Viceroy has put his veto upon it. He recognises the importance of veterinary instruction, but financial considerations would not allow him to favor the scheme, and so it falls to the ground.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued by the Government of India issuing a new Rupee Loan for Rs. 1,20,00,000. The amount is required for the public service. All the conditions which apply to notes of the *four per cent Loan of 1842-43*, will apply to notes to be now issued.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. Chunder Coomar Dey. He breathed his last on Saturday morning. He was a distinguished student, in his time, of the Calcutta Medical College, and was the first Doctor of Medicine of the Calcutta University. His scientific attainments were of a high order, and his skill as a physician was greatly appreciated. He was a man of the highest culture. He was a linguist of considerable ability and knew no less than *seven* languages. He translated one of Vogel's works from German into English, and the accuracy of his translation, and the chasteness of his language, were much praised by the author, as well as by English Medical Journals. Of quiet and unostentatious manners his chief delight was in the study of scientific works, and for that purpose he loved retirement and seldom mixed in the politics of the day. He was, however, appointed one of the Justices of Peace, and took much interest in the affairs of the Calcutta Municipality. He was also one of the oldest Fellows of the Calcutta University, and took an active part in the discussions of the Medical Faculty. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

ON THE recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction the Government of Bengal has accepted the offer made by the Secretary to the Girish Chandra Deva Memorial Committee of a Government Security for Rs. 500. The donors desire that the interest of the fund should be appropriated for the award annually of a prize of Rs. 20, to be called the 'Girish Chundra Deva Prize,' in books to be selected by the recipient, to the pupil from the Hare School who stands highest in order of merit at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. The Principal of the Presidency College will be the administrator of the Prize Fund. The late Babu Girish Chandra Deva, who for a long time was the headmaster of the Hare School, was greatly loved and esteemed by his pupils, and we are glad to see that they have given a substantial token of their gratitude to the memory of their venerated teacher.

THE *Indo-European Correspondence* cites with approval a passage from the writings of Rev. A. Desgodins which is remarkable for its outspokenness. Adverting to the Thibetan Mission the good Padre says, "the Thibetan people conceive a strong animosity against the Western Barbarians and invaders whose pacific and kindly intentions they distort," and then proceeds "I am convinced that it will be necessary to speak by the powerful voices of Messrs. Krupp and Chassepot. The Thibetans and Chinese will obey, and all will be finished. —The means of avoiding this misfortune will be first to make it thoroughly understood at Pekin that it has been decided to employ warlike means, if at Lhassa they obstinately insist on closing Thibet to Europeans, and do not obey with a good grace the orders contained in the convention of Tiche-fou; then *immediately after*, a solemn embassy should be sent from India to Lhassa direct, and this embassy should be capable of making itself respected, and should moreover be supported by a body of troops assembled at the frontier, ready to cross at the first call. By acting thus promptly and energetically, nothing more would, I think, be necessary, and the greater part of the barriers would fall of their own accord, without a single cartridge *being* burned." The suggestion is worthy of the servant of God who preaches in the name of meek and peace-loving Jesus whose type is the lamb. We dare not deny that "pacific and kindly intentions" are best demonstrated by speaking "through Messrs. Krupp and Chassepot." The "right" of the foreigners to enter another country is also unquestionable. Only if L'Allemond thought proper to enter the home of M. Desgodins against his will we suspect the Reverend Gentleman with the olive branch of peace in his mouth will think twice over the matter.

THE SAPIENT *Pioneer* delights in making statements at times which make the Indian public strongly doubt its infallibility with respect to its vaunted privilege to be the first purveyor of Government news. The other day it informed us that it is "settled" that Sir Stuart Bayley succeeds Sir Rivers Thompson. Well, to put it mildly, this information was unauthorized. The matter is far from being settled yet. Of course public opinion has for some time turned towards Sir Stuart Bayley as a very fit person to occupy the Belvedere *gadi*, when Sir Rivers' term expires, but it is not correct to say that the question has been "settled." The appointment rests with the Secretary of State, and he has not yet appointed a successor to Sir Rivers Thompson. The public will no doubt be gratified to hear, that its expectation will be realized. Sir Stuart comes with excellent recommendations. William Butterworth Bayley took a prominent part in the administration of the country for a long time, and was for several years a member of the Supreme Council. On the retirement of Lord Amherst, he officiated as Governor-General for some months in 1828. He is to this day remembered as an able honest and straightforward ruler. His eldest son Sir Edward Clive Bayley spent the earlier part of his official career in the North-Western Provinces, whence he came to the Home Secretariat, and then rose to a seat in the Council. A perfect gentleman, thoroughly well read in European literature and a respected oriental scholar, he distinguished himself most by the honesty and rectitude of his action. Amiable to a degree, he never made an enemy. His intercourse with the people of this country was the most friendly possible. Thoroughly detesting jingoism and most considerate in his policy. he could not thrust himself forward, but after an experience of his career in India for twenty years we can unhesitatingly declare that for a sound, honest, and thoroughly able officer it would be hard to find his match in the present day. Except for a short period at Hydrabad, Sir Stuart Bayley has spent the whole of his official life in Bengal. He knows the country and its wants thoroughly, and has never been charged with a want of sympathy for the people who will soon come under his sway. For the short period during which he officiated as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the place of Sir Ashley Eden he produced an excellent impression of firmness and impartiality. It is said that on one occasion when an Under Secretary asked him what course should be adopted with regard to certain complaints of a Collector-Magistrate against a Deputy Magistrate, adding "I suppose the Magistrate is to be supported," Sir Stuart peremptorily said, "certainly not; due enquiry should be made as to who is wrong." In the Patna Division, where he was a Commissioner for many years, he was highly esteemed by the people, both European and Indian. And with these antecedents Sir Stuart will, we have no doubt, prove in every way a welcome ruler.

ADVERTING to Mr. Rowe's remark that a report in the *Hindoo Patriot* was 'balderdash,' we said the other day that 'Pommery tastes like balderdash when the liver is out of order.' The Allahabad print cites this as an instance of a "nice derangement of epitaphs." We were at first disposed to take this to be the result of our contemporary not being aware of the ordinary meaning of *balderdash*, "a worthless mixture, especially bad mixed liquor," or, of the definition given by Taylor,—"beer, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called balderdash." This charitable inference is, however, we find, not admissible. We wrote two sentences conveying very different ideas, and duly separated them by a fullstop. But our critic has changed our fullstop into a colon, and thereby made the two sentences to run into one with the relation of cause and effect. This is to say the least disingenuous. But it is not remarkable. With some people any thing is good that suffices to raise a laugh against one's opponent, no matter whether it is honest or fair or otherwise. *Dogsnose* is perhaps the favorite drink with our contemporary, and it causes biliousness, and that often disqualifies a man to judge between right and wrong.

WE LEARN from the Report on the provincial and local accounts, for 1885, of the North Western Provinces, that the normal revenues of the provinces show a rise of over five lakhs, and the normal expenditure of about ten lakhs. Thus there is an increase on the debit side of five lakhs. We do not call this a normal state of things. Increase of expenditure means an increase of taxation, and however brightly the items may be varnished, the ugly fact remains that more money is spent than the revenues can well bear. Surely increase of expenditure should be proportioned to increase of revenue. We are informed that the increased expenditure is to be ascribed to the multiplication of work in all departments and the constant pressure of administrative needs. This is stock argument for increased expenditure, and can very well be dismissed with a smile. The *Land Revenue* shows a deficit of Rs. 1,32,000. It is, we are told, an "exceptional" case. The very fact of its being "exceptional" calls for remark. The explanation given for the deficit is not at all satisfactory. "Under *Land Revenue* the charges fell short of the estimate in *Settlement* owing to less extended operations in Gorakhpur and Basti than had been anticipated, and to the postponement of settlement appointments in Jalaun and the transfer of such record fund charges as are connected with the criminal courts from *Land Revenue* to *Law and Justice*." Captious critics are of opinion that there are other latent causes than appear at first sight. Can not the deficit be ascribed in a great measure to the dead level system of the provinces, and the general poverty of the small farmers and ryots? The vaunted prosperity of the provinces is not apparent to the eye, and the dilapidated houses and the ragged appearance of the peasants do not attest the prosperous condition of the proprietors of the soil. We are told that in Excise and Irrigation alone—where the returns are abnormally large,—the actuals exceeded the estimates by nearly eleven lakhs of Rupees. These are the only items which show a noteworthy increase, the others are not of sufficient importance to need comment. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the general result is favorable to the elasticity of the revenues. We do not quite see this. The income under the head *Forests* would diminish every year, and *miscellaneous* items cannot be depended upon. The receipts under Excise might increase, but this is an increase upon which we could not congratulate the North West Government.

SIR MADHAVA RAO, "the Native Thinker," as he styles himself, had in his day intimate relations with Indian Princes and Chiefs. His estimate of their motives and character, in their dealings with the British Government, is of great value. We would commend to our readers his notes on Maharajas Holkar and Scindia:

It is important, interesting, and perhaps instructive, to know how a Native Prince got on with the British political officers. These certainly liked Scindiah much better than Holkar. Scindiah was more amiable, more compromising (*sic*) and more conciliatory. Holkar was made of sterner stuff. He resented interference in the internal affairs of his State. He seldom acquiesced in any decision or settlement, unless it was in his favour in every respect. He criticized, complained, and appealed to higher authorities, too often or too readily. He gave much work to the political authorities by way of defending or justifying themselves. He was constantly aiming at some special advantage for himself. If any favor

were done him, he would seldom acknowledge it *as such*, but would treat it as his *right* or *due*, or as *the reward of his superior tactical skill*. He was imbued with the notion that as the Mogul Emperors used to be liberal in their gifts to their dependent or friendly princes, the Viceroy, who now represented the Mogul Emperor, ought to represent also the Mogul Emperor's generosity. Holkar did not much appreciate empty honors and titles, but rather regarded them as *elaborate shams*. It is very probable that Scindiah also thought likewise, but he *affected* pleasure or gratification. * * * * * * * * The British political officers were, to a certain extent, enabled to represent Holkar to the Viceroy, as a selfish, self-willed, grasping and ever-dissatisfied Prince. The prejudice thus created was not without some effect adverse to the interests and wishes of the clever and ambitious Maharaja.

Scindiah was more yielding and more obliging. Holkar yielded only to necessity. He obliged,—not for the pleasure of obliging, but for the sake of benefits expected in return. The generosity of Scindiah was great, and sometimes magnificent, that of Holkar was that of a cold economist and calculator. In these circumstances it may be easily imagined why Holkar, with greater intellectual power and culture, achieved less success (reputation ?) than his brother Scindiah."

LORD REAY, in his speech on the opening of the Bandora Sanitarium, said that "by a judicious application of Technical education, we can, in Poona, increase and improve our home production of silk to such an extent as to make the imports of silk from China a matter of less importance." This is certainly the right application of Technical education. Every effort should be made to revive the old trades and manufactures and the Indian arts. Government would be perfectly justified to apply public funds to achieve this end. But this cannot be effected by prostituting our school education. It is not by forming what are called 'technical classes' in our public schools that our trades and arts would be revived, but by a system of judicious encouragement of our artisans and tradesmen, who are practically engaged in carrying on their professions. As for "education," why, our artisans have got enough of that to compete with the best workmen of other countries. We cannot too strongly condemn the proposal that has been put forward to misapply public funds to introduce into our schools practical teaching of carpentery and shoe-making. How many of our youths would handle the plane and the awl? Teaching to empty benches would surely not be a desirable occupation to the Technical masters, whom Government proposes to entertain for our schools.

MR. MARTIN WOOD read an interesting paper before the East Indian Association on the "Indian Gold and Silver Plate Industries," at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition Conference. Speaking of the gold and silver wares of India the lecturer says :—

In close proximity to this room we find arranged with the skill of the best experts, every variety of the gold and silver wares of India according to the local origin of each. Here you have seen the vases and cups of Kashmir, in "parcel" silver-gilt and "ruddygold," with its inseparable, but always pleasing, adaptation of the shawl-cone pattern. These forms you can trace, gradually modified, through the Punjab down to Delhi and to the "once royal renowned polytechnic city" of Lucknow, where indigenous Hindu art vindicates itself against Byzantine and Mongol encroachments. On the west, Sinde owns, but resists the Kashmir influence in its cups and goblets; and southward in the ever familiar Kutch ware—which Sir George Birdwood dares to insinuate is really Dutch in form—we have that class of India silver and gold plate which most readily commends itself to our insular habits and western prejudices. In the tea and coffee services, the cruet vessels, the salvers, the wine goblets of Kutch and Kattiawar we have the most practical illustrations of what the *Sonar* industry of those provinces might do for itself and for our homes of taste and luxury in this United Kingdom were it not for the "two-handed engine" behind our door, yclept Customs and Excise, which rudely forbid that mutual service. Closely allied yet different, we have the pierced work of Ahmedabad and northern Gujerat in bowls, trays, and tall graceful vases, which, as our authorities tell us, reveal Mongol designs of at least two centuries date, together with still remoter Sassanian influence. Here also, not only in Ahmedabad, but in all the chief towns of Gujerat, the grand style of the sonar's art is still extant; and it is in respect of these portions of Westen India that our chief teacher in these matters dwells on the remarkable natural capacity of the skilful Indian workman for assimilating—not imitating be it observed—all manner of foreign forms, and by dint of patient persevering workmanship harmonizing their intrusive exotic shapes with indigenous art, by dint of that artistic feeling which gives such effectiveness to Hindu workmanship wherever throughout the vast peninsula it is allowed any fair chance to hold its own.

Foreign experts are enthusiastic about the exquisite skill displayed by our craftsmen in manufacturing gold and silver articles. No country in the world has been able to rival India in the production of these wares. But the trade is dying for want of encouragement. In no long time the industry will be completely annihilated. Measures should, therefore, be taken to make their exportation to foreign markets easy and free from harassment. A great obstacle in its way now is "the crushing imports and barbarous regulations that virtually prohibit the use and enjoyment of Indian gold and silver plate," by the people of the United Kingdom. If these imposts be abolished thereby the industry would be liberated, and the Indian producers would be immensely benefited. It is simply for the benefit of the electro-plate industry of the United Kingdom that a fiscal embargo is laid upon the gold and silver industry of India. This is a grave injustice to our country, and we call upon the British public to remove it.

TELEGRAMS.

A MEETING between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William took place on August 8, at Gastein. Prince Bismarck was expected to be present. The absence of any Russian Representative from the meeting is regarded as a proof that the Triple Alliance is broken.

His Holiness the Pope has been officially informed by the representatives of Germany and Austro-Hungary at the Holy See, that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, at their meeting at Gastein on the 8th instant, have taken into serious consideration the position of the Papacy in Italy. His Holiness thereupon immediately telegraphed his warmest thanks to the two Emperors.

AN AGREEMENT has been concluded between Portugal and the Vatican by which the Archbishop of Goa becomes Patriarch, and Portugal nominates certain bishops. The Vatican exercises full spiritual sway over the rest of India.

SIR STUART Bayley takes six months' leave to England, and Sir Charles Bernard is thought likely to officiate for him.

A NOTE from Lord Rosebery, respecting the Russian action in declaring Batoum to be no longer free port, states that it is contrary to article fifty-nine of the Berlin Treaty, and that England cannot recognise such action.

THE great gathering invited by past Viceroys and Secretaries of State of India met the Prince of Wales at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition on the evening of the 22nd. The Prince was attended by the Duke of Cambridge. A grand collation was given by the Duke of Devonshire in the Durbarroom, which was magnificently decorated with flowers and foliage from Chatsworth.

THE duel between Baron Lareinty and General Boulanger took place on the 17th, with pistols at twenty-five paces. Lareinty fired and missed his man. Boulanger's weapon missed fire, and was subsequently discharged in the air by his second. After the duel, Lareinty advanced and offered his hand, which Boulanger shook cordially. Mutual explanations followed.

BARON de Courcel has resigned the Ambassadorship of Berlin, owing, it is believed, to dissatisfaction with the policy of M de Freycinet. The Duc de Chartres, with his family, left Paris on the 18th for England. Prince Roland Bonaparte's name has been struck off the army.

THE *Standard's* Vienna correspondent states that the Trans-Caspian Railway to Merv was opened on the 14th in the presence of Generals Komaroff, Annenkoff and a large body of troops.

SIR Richard Cross, lately raised to the peerage, has assumed the title of Viscount Warrington.

AT a banquet given at the Mansion House, August 11, the Marquis of Salisbury, responding to the toast of the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, said that the first duty of the Conservative Government will be to free the Loyalists from the terrors of the National League in Ireland, and to use constraint with a view to restore the social order which no longer exists in that country, and which has been the sole and just cause of all the discontent of Irish people.

THE *United Ireland*, in discussing Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech, regards it as a declaration of war against the Nationalists, and says that the truce is now ended.

THOUGH the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary and the permanent settlement of affairs in Egypt are unfinished, yet, Lord Salisbury said in his Mansion House speech, there are increased hopes that peace will be maintained throughout the negotiations.

THE Right Hon. Robert Bourke has accepted the Governorship of Madras. He will sail for India in October next.

THE Marquis of Salisbury received a deputation, August 11, from the Committee of the Imperial Federation League, who waited upon his Lordship to urge that England as the mother-country would take some interest in the movement which they represented, in order to secure her help in questions affecting the future welfare, and independence, and well-being of her Colonies, and formulate some proposals for the advancement of the same. His Lordship, in his reply, declared to the deputation that he was fully impressed with the importance and growth of the movement which they so ably represented, and that he was ever mindful of the duty which devolved on those who had charge of the Government in consequence thereof. His Lordship, however, believed that it would be best for him to abstain for the present from a premature formulation of proposals which England may offer for the protection and independence of her children in far off Colonies.

IT IS reported from Burma that Sir Charles Bernard left Mandalay for Bhamo on the 8th of August. During the week ending the 8th of August, Bhamo and the frontier are reported to have been quiet, and the districts of Sagain, Shwebo Yen, and Pagan to have been undisturbed. The revenue is coming in satisfactorily in Shwebo. The Kyankee district is quiet, and the town and district of Mandalay are fairly quiet. There has been a successful expedition to clear out some dakaits from villages near the capital. Ava is generally quiet, except in the south-west of the district. The situation in Myingyan and Mimbu is unchanged. Reinforcements are being sent to the Myingyan and Yemethin districts, where the presence of several gangs of dakaits is reported.

PEACE has not again been broken in Belfast, but the precautions taken by the military and police remain unrelaxed.

COLONEL King-Harman will move the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and Mr. J. M. Maclean will second it.

CHOLERA is increasing along the Adriatic and spreading into the interior.

A GENERAL Order notifies that the Viceroy is satisfied with the charges established against Colonel Hooper of photographing condemned criminals at the moment of execution and of endeavouring to make prisoners confess under threat of death. His Excellency considers that Colonel Hooper's conduct reflects deseredit on the Army. The Viceroy would have been justified in recommending Colonel Hooper's dismissal from the service, but in consideration of all the facts of the case His Excellency thinks that a public reprimand will be sufficient.

THE Duchess of Connaught comes out with the Duke to India. Both the Duke and Duchess will travel overland to Marseilles, reaching that place on the 8th proximo, where they will embark in one of her Majesty's vessels, and will join the P. and O. Steamer *Bengal* at Malta, *en route* to Bombay.

DR. DE JONHG'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.— In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr.de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed—"I have frequently prescribed Dr.de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks :—" With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints ; pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees, on the capsule and the label undea wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborne, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, bronchitis, and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, PRICKLY HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned books and pamphlets :—

1. Report on the Jails of the Punjab, for 1885
2. Returns of Railway-borne Traffic for the quarter ending March 31, 1886.
3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for June 1886.
4. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol XIX, Part 3, 1886.
5. Report on the Final Settlement of the Delhi District, 1872-80.
6. Report on the first Regular Settlement of the Mozuffernagore District, 1873-80.
7. Settlement Maps of Mozuffernagore District, 1874-1880.
8. The Voice of India, for July 1886.
9. Krishna Charitra, by Babu Bankim Chunder Chatterjee.
10. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for June 1886, and for the three months,—first April to 30th June, 1886.
11. Review of the Revenue Administration of the Province of Oudh, 1885.
11. Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its dependencies, 1885.
12. Report on the Inland Trade of Burma for 1885-86.
13 Report on the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1885.
14. The Indian Agricultural Gazette, July 31st, 1886.
15. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1885-86.
16. The Mahabharata, Virata Parva—Translated in English by Babu Pratap Chandra Roy.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 11, *1886.*

NOTE.—Read S. D. C. for Sub-Deputy Collector ; O. D. M. and D. C. for Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector ; D. M. and D. C. for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector ; and A. E. for Assistant Engineer.

General—4th Aug—Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, S. D. C. Bongong, Jessore, leave for six months.

7th Aug—Baboo Ranjendra Chundra Ghose, O. D. M. and D. C. Nowgong, Rajshahye, leave for 55 days.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, D. M and D. C. Noakhally, on leave, is transfd to Rajshahye, to have charge of the Nowgong sub-divn, during the absence on leave of Baboo Rajendro Chundra Ghose.

9th Aug—Baboo Sant Prasad, D. M. and D. C. Gya, leave for six months

10th Aug—Baboo Makunda Lall Chowdry temply to be a S.D. C. of the third grade, for three months in the dist of Burdwan, for employment in connection with the Eden Canal Irrigation Scheme.

Mr. E. M. Reily, D. M. and D. C. Chumparan, is transfd temply to Mozufferpore, to have charge of the Sitamurhee sub-divn of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E Stewart.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, is trans'd temply to Chumparun, sudder station.

Police,—7th Aug—Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Supdt of Police extension of leave on medl certe for three months.

Education,—9th Aug—Mr. J. Eliot, Professor, Presy College, has been granted an extension of furlough for twelve days.

10th Aug—Mr. W. Booth, Principal, Dacca College, is confirmed in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, from 1st July, vice Mr. A. E. Gough.

Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor, Presy College, to be subprotem in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 1st July, vice Mr. W. Booth.

Mr. F. J. B. Rowe, Professor, Presy College, and Offg Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, to act in class II of the Bengal Educational Service 9th July, vice Mr. W. Griffiths, on furlough.

Mr. A. Macdonell, Professor, Presy College, to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service from 9th July, vice Mr. F. J. Rowe.

Public Works Department,—Bengal—4th Aug.—The services of Mr. B. K. Finnimore, A E, First Grade, Assam-Behar State Rlwy, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Branch of this Govt.

4th Aug,—Mr. B. K. Finnimore, A. E, First Grade, is posted to the Eastern Circle.

10th Aug,—Leave,—Mr. A. Morton, Loco Supdt, N. B. S Rlwy, two years' furlough, from 1st Sept.

Jail Department—4th Aug—Surg Maj C. H. Joubert made over charge of the Burdwan Jail to Asst Surg K. P. Chowdry on 28th July.

5th Aug—Surg-Maj F. C. Nicholson made over charge of the Patna Jail to Surg-Maj H. Whitwell on 10th July.

10th Aug,—Babu Probhat Chandra Chatterjee made over charge of the Pooree Jail to Dr. A. L. Sandel on 1st Aug.

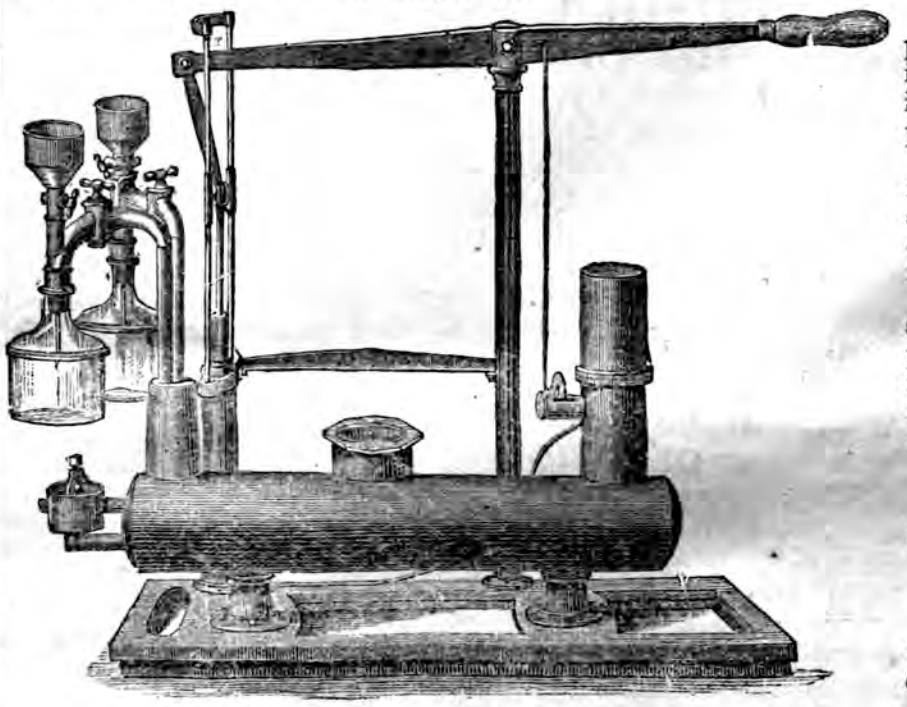
Advertisements.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice ;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand the for production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks ; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN EMPRESS'
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COOKE & KELVEY
Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,
WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
GLORIOUS REIGN.
THE MEDAL
Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
HER MAJESTY,
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN
IMPERIAL CROWN
WITH THE INSCRIPTION—
"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."
"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."
THESE MEDALS
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
COOKE & KELVEY
At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the
INDIAN PEOPLE
AND THEIR
DEVOTION
TO THE
AUGUST PERSON
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her
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In Silver, large size 1¾ inches in diameter fitted in Case	Rs.	16	0	0
Ditto small size 1½ inches in diameter fitted in Case	„	12	0	0

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WILL PRESENT A JUBILEE MEDAL IN BEAUTIFUL WHITE METAL TO ALL PURCHASERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE ONE.
Calcutta, June 1886.

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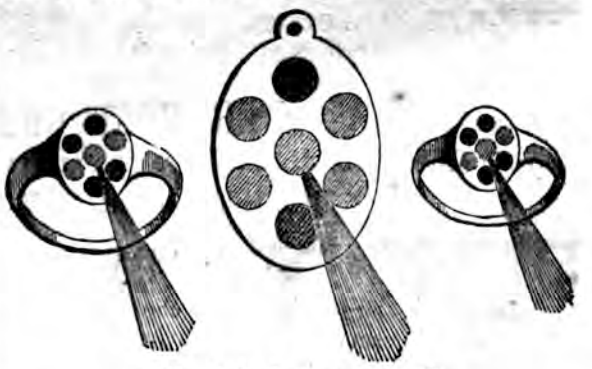

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